

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 DECEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Israeli Position on Negotiations -- The Israeli Government approves the document which was formulated during contacts between Lebanon and Israel and in accordance with which bilateral negotiations will take place, the Israeli Cabinet secretary announced in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio after the 19 December Cabinet meeting. Israel will shortly appoint its representatives to the negotiations and the venue will be determined in contacts between the Israeli and Lebanese Governments, he added. Affirming that the document approved by Israel was agreed on with "authorized representatives" of the Lebanese Government, the radio said it provides for ending the state of war between Israel and Lebanon and for normalizing relations through agreements on trade and the prohibition of hostile propaganda and economic boycotts. It also stipulates that Israel will establish a liaison unit in Beirut to discuss the various moves between Israel and Lebanon, the radio added. Earlier, THE JERUSALEM POST described the document as "an agreement in principle" which is not yet formal or signed. Citing sources close to Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, THE POST said Israel has now agreed to a partial military withdrawal in Lebanon before the start of negotiations with the Lebanese Government. The IDF will withdraw to Ad-Damur and the Syrians will pull back from their remaining positions in the Lebanese mountains to the Al-Biqa' Valley; the Lebanese Army and multinational force will fill the gap. Reporting on the possible withdrawals, Jerusalem radio said Israel and Lebanon have apparently agreed that the PLO evacuation will take place at the same time as the Syrians' withdrawal, and not before it as Israel had earlier insisted.

Lebanese Position -- Lebanon welcomes Israel's relinquishment of its demand to hold the negotiations in Jerusalem and its approval of some of the ideas that U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib carried from Lebanon, official Lebanese Government sources cited by Beirut radio announced on 19 December. However, some remaining obstacles and difficulties must be overcome by the liaison committee, they said. The sources added that Israeli media reports of Ari'el Sharon's meetings with members of the Lebanese Government, of an Israeli-Lebanese agreement on partial withdrawals from Lebanon and of an Israeli-Lebanese working paper are merely "reports which Lebanon refuses to discuss, since the Lebanese Government's position is clear and firm and based on the Lebanese working paper and the principles announced by Lebanese quarters." Earlier, Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim asserted that Sharon did not meet with any member of the Lebanese Government and that "there was no prior agreement between Israel and Lebanon," the radio reported. Nevertheless, he said Lebanon is prepared to hold talks with Israel, if the latter is ready to negotiate through the tripartite committee on the basis of the agenda adopted by the Israeli Cabinet. Lebanon wants to expedite the talks, he added, because any delay will have negative and perhaps dangerous effects on its internal political situation.

After meeting with U.S. envoy Habib on 17 December, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil expressed satisfaction with Habib's efforts and method of conducting the negotiations, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. In remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan likewise said that what Habib told the Lebanese gives rise to hope, Habib returned to Israel the next day and met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Ari'el Sharon shortly before the 18 December Israeli Cabinet meeting, according to Beirut and Jerusalem radio reports.

Syrian Military Situation -- Israeli artillery cannot hit Damascus, but if the IDF hits Damascus with long-range missiles Syria will use similar missiles to hit Tel Aviv, a Syrian military official announced in a statement reported by the London based magazine AL-MAJALLAH. In a press statement published by the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM,

Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar said Syria is strengthening its forces in preparation for "the forthcoming battle" with Israel despite the fact that it went to war in Lebanon knowing that the "strategic imbalance" favored Israel -- with the result that Syria lost 5,000 soldiers as well as aircraft and equipment worth "billions," KUNA reported.

Security Situation -- The Syrians suffered a number of casualties when an Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) truck was ambushed near Tripoli on 17 December; Voice of Lebanon radio said six ADF men were killed but Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon said none were killed and two were wounded. Two people were killed and four were wounded by renewed sniper fire in Tripoli on 18 December, Beirut radio reported. Fighting also continued in 'Alayh where Druze Socialists attempted to penetrate the sector held by the Christian Lebanese Forces, according to 19 December Voice of Lebanon radio reports. The IDF intervened to put an end to the fighting early on 20 December, Jerusalem radio reported. A Lebanese Army convoy heading eastward to the Al-Biq'a' was meanwhile caught in the Druze-Christian crossfire and four soldiers were killed, Beirut radio said.

West Bank

A Nabulus student was killed when Israeli border police fired to disperse an 18 December demonstration against the curfew imposed on Malatah refugee camp, IDF radio reported.

PLO

Tunis Meeting -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat chaired an Executive Committee meeting in Tunis on 17 December to discuss the latest Arab and international developments concerning Palestinians, particularly the results of the recent Palestinian-Jordanian talks, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The committee formed to hold a dialogue with the Syrians reported on the current state of bilateral relations, KUNA revealed. Baghdad Voice of PLO noted that the Executive Committee will make "important decisions" concerning the problems it discussed.

'Arafat Interview -- In an interview with the Beirut daily AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWAL, cited by QNA, the PLO leader declared that while there are negative aspects in the Reagan peace proposal, he agrees with Reagan's description of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as occupied territories which should be vacated, with the point concerning settlements and with the "positive" point that Jerusalem is subject to negotiations. On PLO-Jordanian relations, 'Arafat stated that even though the PLO and Jordan have separate ideas about the proposed confederation, there are no major differences between the Palestinian and Jordanian conceptions of foreign and defense policies. The PLO leader's security adviser 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah told Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali that agreement has been reached on everything except the points concerning military force and foreign representations, MENA reported.

Damascus Meeting -- Chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium 'Ali Nasir Muhammad arrived in Damascus on 19 December and held two closed sessions with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss bilateral as well as regional relations, according to Damascus radio reports. Palestinian-Syrian relations were the "core" of the discussions, Radio Monte Carlo claimed.

USSR Comment -- Director of the Soviet Institute for Oriental Studies Yevgeniy Primakov termed the Jordanian-Palestinian talks a "positive factor" and stated that the PLO's efforts to solve the issue with Jordan must not face any obstacles from anyone, Beirut radio reported citing the weekly magazine MONDAY MORNING.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Libyan Meeting — Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi sent a telegram to the leaders of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries inviting them to meet in Libya soon to discuss the current situation in the Arab world and to agree on a "comprehensive strategy" to deal with problems, JANA revealed on 17 December. The Libyan leader sent a similar message to the leaders of the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese Nationalist Movement, calling for an "urgent meeting" in Libya and stressing that any delay in holding the meeting would enable the enemy to overcome the two groups' unity, another JANA report stated. Libyan opposition movements and popular formations were invited to **convene** "an urgent national meeting" in order to discuss the same issues, according to another JANA report.

Boycott Lifted -- The Arab League lifted its boycott of 32 companies which have broken trade relations with Israel and which have pledged to apply the league's boycott rules, AFP reported.

Arab Radio -- The Arab Broadcasting Union decided to establish a radio monitoring center in Amman, Jordan, and a program and news center in Algiers, KUNA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi naval forces sank four Iranian civilian and military targets in the Khowr-e Musa area near Bandar-e Khomeyni in the northeastern gulf on 18 December, a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio claimed. The communique warned that any naval target discovered in this "prohibited area" will meet the same fate.

OPEC Meeting

At the OPEC oil ministers' annual meeting being held in Vienna, Saudi Arabia faces mounting pressure to reduce its share of OPEC's total production quota, informed sources told AFP. Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi stressed that while maintaining OPEC production at the present level is a decisive factor, "slight adjustments" in the distribution quotas should be made so that the output of the "largest produce" is limited to 5 million barrels per day (MBD), APS reported. Gharazi told Tehran radio that Iran wants a 3.2 MBD production quota. OPEC's "unjust policy" in distributing shares has led to the current world oil crisis, Tehran radio asserted. Iran supports a more just redistribution of shares based on realistic measures, the radio added.

Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that his country "is not currently prepared to reduce the volume of its production," KUNA reported. He criticized OPEC countries that are giving discounts and using other price-cutting tactics to exceed their production quotas and warned that the Kingdom's support for the current pricing is conditional on the restoration of price and production discipline, another KUNA report said citing an interview with the MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY. Noting that Iran produced almost twice its quota and reduced its oil prices, a Riyadh radio commentary declared that this stand was harmful to all OPEC countries and must be dealt with stringently.

Morocco

Relations between the government and the popular opposition forces have recently improved, according to political observers in Babat cited by KUNA. The improvement is attributed to King Hassan's intention to resolve the Western Sahara dispute, to remove restrictions against the Socialist Union Party and to reestablish diplomatic relations with Algeria, KUNA added.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 244

20 December 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal, Keshtmand Depart for Moscow Celebrations	C 1
Ratebzd Departs for USSR	C 1
Dost-Led Delegation Departs for Tashkent	C 1
Karmal Receives Invitation From Gandhi	C 1
Dost Comments on Relations With Neighbors	C 2
Six Miners Killed, Others Injured in Earthquake	C 5
Mujahidin Attack Soviet, Afghan Troops [SPA]	C 5

INDIA

Delegation Leaves for USSR Celebrations	E 1
SRV's Nguyen Co Thach Concludes Visit 19 Dec	E 1
Urges Expanded Cooperation	E 1
Signs Commission Agreement	E 1
Addresses Press Conference	E 1
Speaks at New Delhi Banquet	E 1
Leaves for Moscow	E 2
Gandhi Notes Threat From Neighboring Countries	E 2
Soviet Aid Sought for Shipbuilding Industry	E 3
Calcutta Paper Says Son Sann Seeking Visa [AFP]	E 3
Hindu-Muslim Clashes in Padra 'Under Control' [AFP]	E 3

PAKISTAN

PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang Stops Over in Karachi	F 1
Zia: Armed Forces Must Have Stabilizing Role	F 1
Delhi: Tribal Leader Gaffar Khan Arrested	F 1
Lawyers Urge Parties To Unite, End Military Rule [AFP]	F 2

IRAN

Rafsanjani: Start of New Stage in Revolution	I 1
Council of Experts Election Results Updated	I 4
Final Majlis Election Results for Tehran Reported	I 4
Government Denies Involvement in INA Bombing	I 5
Mojahedin-e Khalq Statement on Khomeyni Decree [Free Voice of Iran]	I 5
Tehran Assails 'Unjust' OPEC Production Policy	I 5
Rafsanjani Criticizes Arms Supplies to Iraq	I 7
62 Dead, 287 Wounded in 19 Dec Attack on Dezful	I 7

KARMAL, KESHTMAND DEPART FOR MOSCOW CELEBRATIONS

LD191736 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, left Kabul for Moscow this morning at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to attend the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

After inspecting the guard of honor Babrak Karmal bade farewell to members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the party Central Committee; members of the Revolutionary Council Presidium; members of the Revolutionary Council; vice chairmen and members of the DRA Council of Ministers; the head and members of the Supreme Court; members of the Central Council of the DRA National Fatherland Front; heads and members of the Islamic affairs and the high council of ulema and clergy; generals and officers of the armed forces; high-ranking government officials; heads of social organizations; representatives of Kabul city workers; the Soviet ambassador to Kabul; ambassadors of the foreign countries to Kabul; and the charges d'affaires and military attaches of foreign embassies in Kabul.

Babrak Karmal is accompanied on this visit by (Mohammad Anwar Farzam), candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and secretary of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

Ratebzad Departs for USSR

LD191936 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organization and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, left this morning for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries to attend the celebration ceremonies marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

DOST-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TASHKENT

LD191738 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, is leading a delegation which left today for the Soviet Union to attend the opening ceremonies of the DRA Consulate General in Tashkent.

KARMAL RECEIVES INVITATION FROM GANDHI

LD182044 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, this morning received Indian ambassador to Kabul, J.N. Dixit at the Revolutionary Council headquarters.

During this meeting the Indian ambassador presented a letter of invitation from Indian prime minister Indira Gandhi to Babrak Karmal to participate in the conference of heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries to be held in March 1983 in New Delhi.

DOST COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD192338 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 18 Dec 82

["Talk" by Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The national and democratic April Revolution is the legal result of a long, relentless, and difficult struggle by the workers of our beloved homeland Afghanistan to break the chains of (?slavery) and to eliminate feudal oppression and cruelty, moneyleaders, [word indistinct] corrupt democrats and the backwardness of centuries.

The central core of PDPA and DRA foreign policy, as affirmed in the report by esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, is determining the nature of our foreign policy [words indistinct]. In regulating foreign affairs and carrying out activities in this field the PDPA and DRA Government believe profoundly that national sovereignty, independence, economic development and prosperity of the working people of Afghanistan [words indistinct].

The strengthening of friendly relations with the Soviet state, founded by V.I. Lenin, is one of the important principles of the PDPA and DRA Government's foreign policy and the fundamental factor in defending the great gains of the April Revolution and its new development stage. The DRA's relations with the USSR, which have passed the test of time, are making and will make successful all-round progress in the interests of the people of our countries and parties. Our relations with the USSR (?confirm) our traditional national policy. The victory of the April Revolution, in particular its new development stage, has developed our relations to the highest level.

We have similar friendly relations with the countries of the socialist camp [words indistinct]. Our relations with the great country of India have always been friendly and cordial, and are deeply rooted in history. We attach (?great value) to further progress in our relations and cooperation, and we believe profoundly that these relations are in the interest of the people of both countries and have a great impact on maintaining peace and security in the region and the world. A valuable place in our country's foreign policy is given to the serious observance of the principles of the UN Charter. [passage indistinct] We (?base) and develop our relations with all countries on the basis of respect for sovereignty and national independence, territorial integrity, equality of rights and nonaggression and noninterference in internal affairs. Our the struggle of all peace-loving countries for the common cause of peace, disarmament, an end to the arms race, the prevention and elimination of nuclear and mass destruction weapons and for (?peace and friendship), social progress against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, (?chauvinism), hegemonism, racism, apartheid, aggression, and war.

The [word indistinct] of the PDPA action program in the area of foreign policy and international relations is based on principles which are implemented in practice by our revolutionary party and government.

These principles, which have passed the test of time and which have been approved by (?life), are the principles of peaceful coexistence with countries of different social and political systems, the policy of positive and active nonalignment, internationalism and solidarity, and friendship with the great country of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist family. Our country deals with international problems on the basis of these principles, and it is precisely because of this that the DRA continues to deal flexibly and realistically with the situation around Afghanistan to work for a solution to the region's problems. We believe profoundly that our foreign policy completely corresponds with the interests of the people of the region and the world and with maintaining peace throughout the world.

Our revolutionary party and government indefatigably endeavor to strengthen the unity of the three revolutionary forces of our times -- the worldwide system of socialism headed by the Soviet Union, international workers movements, and the national liberation movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The foreign policy of the PDPA and the DRA today enjoys great respect and prestige internationally and the [word indistinct] of international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and all circles of international reaction for the isolation and seclusion of the DRA has been leveled to the ground. At present our country has diplomatic relations with more than 60 countries. [Word indistinct] of world public each day know more of the felonious, antipeace, and aggressive policies of imperialism and their collaborators.

The DRA and the working people of our beloved country have made and will make serious efforts to improve relations with Islamic countries, and will strive to improve relations in the interests of the Islamic masses of Asia and Africa and the peace and progress of mankind.

With regret we observe that the military Government of Pakistan, contrary to accepted norms and laws of international relations, contrary to the will and desires of the resolute majority of the workers of that country and expressing no inclination for reducing tension, maintaining longstanding peace and establishing goodneighborliness, has turned a blind eye to accepting realities in the DRA. (?As a result) it has been unable or unwilling to normalize its relations with the DRA.

Intervention, including armed intervention, is continuing from Pakistan (?soil) against the DRA. The undeclared war against our country, whose organizers must have been convinced of its complete failure and defeat, has gained new dimensions. International imperialism headed by U.S. imperialists has not abandoned its striving to exploit the so-called Afghan problem to intensify international tension.

The DRA, confirming the principle of goodneighborliness, has continuously endeavored to establish friendly and normal relations with neighboring countries; with attention to this principle and in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence and observing the principles of the UN Charter which outlaw the use of force, the DRA has strived to solve disputes by political discussion and peaceful means. In securing this desire, the DRA has undertaken great historic initiatives. The proposals dated 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981, which demand discussions and ways with (?new means) to solve the problems concerning Afghanistan, have been put forward specifically, with flexibility and realism, and are distinguished examples of the DRA's good intentions. We believe profoundly that based on the proposals of 24 August 1981 we can solve the problems of the region in the interest of the people, countries, and peace in the region and the world.

In the (?new) process of solving the problems concerning Afghanistan the DRA, maintaining its principled stand, has shown the necessary flexibility. We have announced several times and are still announcing that we want to normalize and even make friendly our mutual relations with our neighbors Iran and Pakistan based on good will, reasoning and wisdom, and constructive discussion. In this respect our country has not spared and will not spare any efforts. We hope the authorities in our neighboring countries will show similar good intentions for solving problems in the region, because the continuation of this situation cannot be reconciled with the process of peace in our region and the world.

The DRA believes that raising the so-called Afghan problem — which in reality does not exist and is a ridiculous and unfortunate invention of the enemies of peace and social progress — in the UN and other international organizations and keeping it artificially alive will not help solve the region's problem. From these unreasonable actions only international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and reactionary forces of the region and the world will profit. The DRA resolutely believes that the only way to reach a proper and reasonable solution to the situation around Afghanistan will be through direct talks with neighboring countries.

Recent developments in our region have increased the anxieties of peace-loving forces. The increase in supplies of advanced and modern U.S. weapons and ammunition to Pakistan and the transformation of this country into an arms depot will largely endanger peace and security in the region. History shows that this matter cannot be a factor of stability for a regime. As a peace-loving country, the DRA believes that maintaining the cause of permanent peace is the basic problem of our era. We believe that securing the proposals of the Soviet Union approved at the 26th CPSU Congress announcing the eighties as the decade of peace, can safeguard mankind from the dangers of nuclear war and maintain permanent peace. The DRA not only approves these proposals, but resolutely struggles for their realization in its foreign policy activities.

The DRA believes that the policy of positive and active nonalignment with a further increase of its anti-imperialist content will be able to play a vital role in preserving international peace and security. Our country consistently and widely supports the Nonaligned Movement of which it is a founder, and will struggle against any plot to separate and isolate this movement from its natural ally — the worldwide system of socialism headed by the Soviet Union. The DRA welcomes the conference of heads of states and governments of nonaligned countries to be held in New Delhi; in accordance with its principled policy it will support the holding of this conference and will actively take part in the work of this important international conference.

The DRA respects the role of the United Nations in preserving world peace and security, pays its necessary share for the activities of this credible international organization and resolutely supports it. The DRA will support the struggle of developing and less developed countries for the creation of a new and just international economic order to end the discrimination and inequality which has been imposed by imperialist countries. [word indistinct] in the area of international economic relations on the above countries and will play its part for the realization of this wish. Afghanistan as a land-locked country seriously wants the availability of transit and transportation facilities along with the above countries.

In accordance with its principled policy the DRA Government has restored and revived the confidence of the workers of the country and has inflicted fatal blows to counter-revolution. In this way the DRA has been able to give a necessary answer to the criminal plots of imperialism and reaction in the international (?arena).

Today, thanks to the principled and scientifically prepared policy of the PDPA and the DRA, the worldwide front for defending the revolution of Afghanistan is reaching new dimensions, and respect for the the prestige of the DRA has widened. The struggle continues and we are moving surely forward to greater victories and to new horizons. Let our enemies know that our revolution is invincible and irreversible. Thank you.

SIX MINERS KILLED, OTHERS INJURED IN EARTHQUAKE

LD171735 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] As a result of the earthquake experienced yesterday morning in Kabul and some other provinces of the country, approximately six miners were killed in Karkar mine, Pol-e Khomri district, Baghlan Province, and a number of other injured coalminers are now receiving treatment in the hospital.

According to a Northern Coal Enterprise report, a number of the coalminers' residential quarters were destroyed as a result of this earthquake and surface buildings of the mine were damaged. The department of accident prevention of the Red Crescent, the party Central Committee economic secretary and the wool weaving mill at Pol-e Charkhi have taken a series of emergency measures to give aid and assistance to those affected by this calamity.

MUJAHIDIN ATTACK SOVIET, AFGHAN TROOPS

LD182310 Riyadh SPA in English 2028 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 18, (SPA) -- A young Afghan girl, two Soviet advisers and eight Afghan soldiers died in a shooting incident in Kabul's Government House on December 8, the Afghan mujahideen news agency AIP reported from Peshawar today.

The report said the two Soviet advisers attempted to rape the Afghan girl during interrogation for her alleged sympathies with the mujahideen.

Two Afghan soldiers on guard nearby interrupted them and in their anger at the attempted rape, opened fire on the Soviets. Six Afghan communists joined in and all were killed in the fighting, including the girl and the Russians.

In a separate report AIP said 14 mujahideen last Tuesday attacked a government post near Jalalabad in eastern Afghanistan, killing 15 Afghan soldiers and seven Soviets. In the same attack the guerrillas destroyed here tanks and captured large quantities of light weapons.

On December 8 the mujahideen blew up a power station at Balahisar Fort in Kabul, destroying 10 military vehicles and killing 10 Soviet soldiers and one Afghan technician.

Another Afghan news agency, the AAP, reported from London today that rebel forces wiped out a convoy of fifty armoured vehicles including tanks on the main Kabul-Qandahar highway during the first week of December.

Helicopter gunships protecting the convoy opened fire on the guerrillas, killing many, the report added. The mujahideen said they shot down two helicopters during the battle.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR CELEBRATIONS

BK190919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Lok Sabha Speaker Bal Ram Jakhar left New Delhi for Moscow this morning to take part in the 60th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the USSR. Jakhar is leading a three-member delegation which includes Bihar Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra and Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union V.K. Ahuja.

Talking to correspondents before his departure, Jakhar expressed the hope that our friendship with the Soviet Union will grow further in the years to come. He said the Indian delegation is carrying a message of goodwill and friendship to the government and people of the Soviet Union.

The celebrations begin on Tuesday with a session of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. Parliamentarians, special invitees and delegations from various countries are expected to join the Kremlin function. Delegations from Bangladesh, New Zealand, Kampuchea and the Philippines have already arrived in Moscow.

SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH CONCLUDES VISIT 19 DEC

Urges Expanded Cooperation

BK171606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach feels that economic cooperation between India and his country is still modest and can be further expanded. In an interview broadcast over All India radio, he said India's experts can help better than others in a variety of fields. Referring to trade, he said, at present, Vietnam gets goods worth \$250 million from Singapore and Hong Kong and he wondered why India cannot send more goods to Vietnam. Co Thach said Vietnam is looking forward to the nonaligned summit in New Delhi.

Signs Commission Agreement

BK181258 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] India and Vietnam have set up a joint commission for promoting economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. An agreement for this was signed in New Delhi today by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The two ministers will be co-chairmen of the commission.

The main task of the commission will be to explore and recommend measures for developing planned and long-term bilateral cooperation in several fields. These include transport and communication, railways, industry, mineral exploration, agriculture, science and technology, trade and other areas of mutual interest. It will also examine arrangements for financing long-term projects. The first meeting of the commission was held soon after the signing of the agreement.

Addresses Press Conference

BK181604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpts] India and Vietnam have set up a joint commission to promote economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. An agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi today by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

The two countries also exchanged letters for collaboration in the field of science and technology for 1983 and 1984. The plan of action agreed upon includes India's assistance to Vietnam in metallurgy, remote sensing, new energy sources, electronics, science policy management including training of Vietnamese personnel.

Later addressing a press conference at the end of his talks with Indian leaders, the Vietnamese foreign minister said his country cannot withdraw its troops from Kampuchea as the threat from China still exists. He said it is good that ASEAN countries are now willing to engage in a dialogue for settlement of the Kampuchean problem. He appreciated India's stand to keep the Kampuchean seat vacant at the coming nonaligned summit.

Speaks at New Delhi Banquet

BK190656 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] India has expressed its readiness to join other countries of Southeast Asia to bring about peace in the region. This view was expressed by External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao at a banquet hosted by him in honor of the visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in New Delhi last night. He said India hopes that Vietnam's recent initiatives to create a better understanding in its neighborhood through direct dialogue will ensure peace and harmony in Asia. Rao said threats of conflict are present in many parts of Asia and we have to carry out our search for a lasting peace without abandoning principles. The external affairs minister hoped that the cooperation between India and Vietnam will grow in all fields.

In his reply, the Vietnamese foreign minister described as a landmark the setting up of the India-Vietnamese joint commission. He said it would pave the way for long-term cooperation between the two countries. Nguyen said it is an example of the growing cooperation, peace, and friendship among the developing countries.

On the forthcoming nonaligned summit in New Delhi, the Vietnamese foreign minister said it testifies to India's prestige and her great role in the movement. This is an expression of the member states' confidence and respect toward Mrs Gandhi. He hoped that the summit will mark a new development in the movement toward the accomplishment of its lofty objectives.

Leaves for Moscow

BK190746 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach left New Delhi for Moscow this morning after a 4-day stay in the capital. He was seen off at the airport among others by Irrigation Minister Kedar Pandey and Foreign Secretary Rasgotra. Thach told our correspondent before departure that he was very happy with his visit.

GANDHI NOTES THREAT FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

BK181620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Mrs Gandhi has said as the country is facing a grave threat from neighboring nations, the need of the hour is unity and discipline. Addressing meetings at several places in Karnataka today, she accused the opposition parties of supporting separatism in the country. She said these parties are fanning regionalism, communalism, and casteism. Mrs Gandhi said the opposition has no unity or common ideal.

About economic disparity, she said the 20-point program has been formulated with special emphasis to improve the lot of the weaker sections, minorities, and women.

SOVIET AID SOUGHT FOR SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

BK141541 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] India has sought the cooperation of the Soviet Union in naval shipbuilding. This was indicated by Defense Minister R. Venkataraman at his meeting with the visiting Soviet minister for shipbuilding industry, M.V. Yegorov, in New Delhi yesterday. He expressed the hope that the visit of the Soviet minister will give a new thrust to cooperation between the two countries in this field. Venkataraman said India has the expertise to design naval vessels and means of producing modern warships.

CALCUTTA PAPER SAYS SON SANN SEEKING VISA

BK171203 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Dec 17 (AFP) -- Son San, prime minister in Kampuchea's anti-Hanoi Democratic Kampuchea coalition government, has applied for a "tourist" visa to visit India, the Calcutta newspaper THE TELEGRAPH reported today, quoting its correspondent in Singapore.

Mr Son Sann's visit may coincide with the nonaligned movement scheduled for early March in New Delhi.

HINDU-MUSLIM CLASHES IN PADRA 'UNDER CONTROL'

BK180748 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT 18 Dec 82

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Dec. 18 (AFP) -- Hindu-Moslem riots spread to another town in the northwest Indian coastal state of Gujarat today, forcing the authorities to restrict public assembly and to ask for police reinforcements.

Indian news agencies reported clashes in Padra town, 20 kms (12 miles) from the riot-torn city of Baroda where at least 13 people have been killed and over 150 injured in rioting since Monday.

Authorities laid a ban on the carrying of arms and the public assembly of more than five people in the city, United News of India (UNI) news agency said.

Mobs broke open shops in Padra and set them on fire after looting them late last night. Policemen who rushed to stop the violence were attacked with stones and soda-water bottles, the agency said.

The police then opened fire in self-defence, UNI said quoting a police spokesman in the state capital Ahmedabad.

Additional police contingents were rushed to the areas, UNI said adding that the situation there was "under control."

The communal violence in the state is causing concern in the Indian capital, observers noted, as federal Interior Minister P.C. Sethi announced last night that he would go to visit Gujarat on Monday.

A ministry spokesman said the state government, run by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, had been assured of all federal help in dealing with the rioters.

Mr Sethi will be accompanied by federal Defence Minister R. Venkataraman, the spokesman said.

In Baroda, more people were arrested today, bringing the number of arrests since Monday to 160. Tension was still evident in the affected areas despite army patrolling, a Press Trust of India (PTI) report said.

PRC PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG STOPS OVER IN KARACHI

BK201029 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has said that the State of Israel has the right to exist only if it withdraws from the occupied Arab lands. On his departure on a month-long 10 African nation tour, he said in Beijing today that it was the consistent stand of China that Israel should withdraw from all occupied Arab lands, and the Palestinian people should be given their national rights including the rights to a state of their own.

The Chinese prime minister, accompanied by his entourage, made a brief stopover at Karachi airport this afternoon en route to Cairo from Beijing on the first leg of his tour. He was received and seen off at the airport by Sind Governor Lt Gen S.M. Abbas Abbasi and other high-ranking officials.

ZIA: ARMED FORCES MUST HAVE STABILIZING ROLE

BK181150 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpts] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the enforcement of nizam-i-Islam [Islamic system] will lead the country toward its destined goal of a true Islamic welfare state. Addressing a large gathering of the Pakistani community in Ottawa last night, he enumerated the various steps that are being taken by the government for the introduction of Islamic democratic system in the country with a view to ensuring a stable and effective government.

The president said that the vicious circle of civilian rule and its interception by martial law had to be broken. He said he was of the view that the armed forces must have a role under the constitution to give stability to the elected representatives. He said the armed forces of a country are designed for two purposes. Firstly, to give protection to the security of the country, safeguard its geographical borders, and to protect it from outside aggression. Secondly, an equally important role was to safeguard the country's ideology and give it internal stability as well as save it from internal disorder. The Pakistan Armed Forces are doing no more than this.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq assured the overseas Pakistanis that all sensitive installations, including those for the peaceful nuclear program, are fully safeguarded. There should be no cause for anxiety on this account.

DELHI: TRIBAL LEADER GAFFAR KHAN ARRESTED

BK190812 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Pakhtoon leader Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been arrested by the Pakistan authorities. A news agency report said the deputy commissioner of Peshawar along with a police party went to the residence of the Pakhtoon leader yesterday and advised him to confine himself to his house. The arrest took place when the Frontier Gandhi refused to do so.

The Pakhtoon leader had earlier chalked out a program to resume his campaign and was scheduled to address public gatherings at different places. It may be recalled that he was earlier arrested in October last and was detained near Naushera during his meet the people campaign. Later, he was released when he fell ill.

LAWYERS URGE PARTIES TO UNITE, END MILITARY RULE

BK1815603 Hong Kong AFP in English 1540 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Karachi, Dec 18 (AFP) -- Armed police surrounded the city courts here today as lawyers held an all-Pakistan convention inside the court compound to denounce military rule and demand restoration of democracy under the 1973 constitution.

The convention, attended by over 1,000 lawyers, called upon the military regime of General Ziaul Haq to annul martial law and hold general elections under the 1973 constitution which has remained suspended since July 1977.

After holding the elections, the military should go back to its barracks and transfer power to elected representatives of the people, a resolution passed unanimously said.

A presidium of seven heads of various bar associations from all over Pakistan chaired the one-day convention, which concluded peacefully after hearing fiery speeches against the military regime and passing strongly critical resolutions.

Police armed with anti-riot weapons waited outside the court compound but did not disrupt the convention, held in open defiance of martial law regulations which ban all forms of political activity.

There were stern warnings from the district administration. But Mr Farooq Naik, the secretary of the Karachi Bar Association which hosted the convention, said, "We are determined to face the consequences."

A resolution carried unanimously at the convention said Pakistan was passing through the "worst period of its history" and was in the grip of a military dictatorship which enjoyed no support from the people.

The people were completely denied of all fundamental human rights and the military junta had no intention of parting with the power it had seized in a coup on July 5, 1977 overthrowing the civilian government of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the resolution said.

The lawyers convention totally rejected the proposed constitutional role for the army. Such a role would amount to depriving the people permanently of their right to govern themselves, through their elected representatives, it added.

The convention appealed to all political parties in the country to come forward in launching a movement for the restoration of democracy and terminating military rule.

It also called for the restoration of the independence of the judiciary and the judicial powers curbed by the martial law regime.

The convention demanded release of all political detainees of the martial law regime, including Miss Benazir Bhutto, the eldest daughter Mr Bhutto, as well as retired Air Marshal Asghar Khan, a former commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Air Force, and Mr Abdul Hafeez Lakho, president of the Karachi Bar Association.

It called for freedom of the press and an end to press censorship.

Some arrests were expected of the organisers of the convention here tonight, official sources said.

RAFSANJANI: START OF NEW STAGE IN REVOLUTION

LD171630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The acting Friday imam of Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, delivered the prayer sermons at Tehran University today.

In the second sermon, the acting Friday imam of Tehran said: Today the most secure island of stability in the region has been created by the Islamic revolution. The most important foundation strengthening this society is its Islamic and popular basis. As the government is Islamic the people are with it, and the Islamic beliefs of the people are the most important factors strengthening the revolution. The victory of the revolution was achieved under the shadow of its Islamic slogans, which enjoyed the support of the people. In the early days of the revolution the people joined the revolution and took part in the referendum with a special outlook. Then, at a certain stage, the support of the people declined. In Bani-Sadr's election, instead of 20 million, 14 million took part and, immediately after that, in the Majlis elections, about 11 million people took part. However, once again this support has begun to rise; in the presidential elections of the martyr Raja'i it went up and in the presidential elections of our Brother His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene' it went even higher. In the recent elections it went still higher and we have reached the same level as at the height of the support of the people in the early days, with this difference: In the early days the support was to some extent emotional. However, today the people know what they want. It is of great value to know why that curve came about.

During the first 8 months of the government, the people began to have doubts. The government of the liberals and the ascendance of the leftists created doubts. The people felt that they had taken part in the struggles but a number of people who were governing the country did not act very much in accordance with Islamic principles, and that leanings toward America and the West still continued. The same people who were outwardly Muslims and took part in prayers had aspirations that could be satisfied in places like Sweden and Switzerland. They were not engaged in a serious struggle against corruption, usury, and deviations. We passed a law about the unused land. Some people would go and confiscate people's orchards. They attacked people's homes or occupied hotels. The people noticed that there was no financial justice. All this provided a weapon for a number of naive or satanic clergymen who realized that they had not taken part in any struggle, that their fellow seminarist the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri became the hope of the imam and the ummah, while they did not even become the hope of their own mosque.

They engaged in mischief making. The capitalists also found a good outlet and started to incite and create mischief through these gentlemen and to agitate the public. The people saw that the liberals were in power, that America was returning, that there was a great deal of traffic to and from the American Embassy, that the radio and television engaged in leftism, that the press was attacking the revolutionary organizations and the clergy, that arts and letters were as they had been and that some revolutionary organizations were even violating people's property. When Bani-Sadr was elected the situation reached its worst stage.

After the Majlis elections, due to an offensive taken by the Islamic line of the imam, the American den of corruption and the universities were closed down. The Majlis started an offensive against liberalism and the elements responsible for propagating Western and Eastern civilization and culture; and the people were gradually encouraged.

At this point, the opponents also started their counterattack in the form of terrorism against the imam's line; and the great martyrdoms and losses which we endured were due to this fact. In this way, the feelings of the people toward supporting the revolution, which had been weakened, were once again aroused. The cabarets were closed down; the wine-making and wine-selling centers were closed down; loose women were rounded up in the streets and were reeducated in guidance centers; the beaches, which were centers of corruption, were closed down; revolutionary organizations, excesses, and unnecessary purges were harnessed; the usurers were destroyed. In this way, the weapon was removed from the hands of the deceived clergymen and the people noticed that the direction of society was Islamic. They became hopeful about the future of this revolution. In this way, the counterrevolutionary motives were also being weakened.

The counterrevolutionaries imagined that through assassinations they could make the people leaderless and confused and could bring them under their control; or that through forcing the government to act harshly and attack people's homes they could find a good excuse for creating an unfavorable atmosphere. They were to some extent successful in brutalizing the government and in assassinating the leading figures. However, all this was temporary and today they have been suppressed. They were the ones who started violence. They carried out all these assassinations, tortures, and bombings but they did not succeed in creating a wave of opposition among the people. By realizing the facts and by chanting the slogan that the armed hypocrites should be executed the people countered the wishes of the counterrevolutionaries.

The closure of the universities was another excuse used by the counterrevolutionaries. They wished either to set up bases in the universities or force them to be closed so that they could say that this government was against learning. However, they were kicked out and tomorrow the university will be reopened in ceremonies on this very spot. The people of the world realized that the government is not against learning and universities, but rather it is against corruption and sabotage.

Today, due to a lack of motive the counterrevolutionaries are forced to lie. For a few days they said that the people did not take part in the voting; but a few days later this lie was exposed. Today, the expansion of learning and activity in the schools and universities is better than in the past. The government is not the government of the mullahs. The people themselves demand the presence of the clergymen. The direction is clear and the lines are well-defined. They made a lot of noise in the world hoping that the people would not take part in the elections. Your participation in the elections, the fact that you spent a few hours in the voting lines neutralizing this propaganda was one of the things that warmed the hearts of the prophet and the lord of the age. The day after the elections, when I met the imam, I found him happier than ever. He said our people are a very good people.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: They tried very hard to prevent holding the elections to the Council of Experts in a dignified way. They said it would weaken the leadership, that they wanted to appoint a successor to the imam; but the imam himself neutralized this conspiracy.

Continuing his second sermon, the acting Friday imam of Tehran referred to the recent important and historic message of the imam of the ummah and said:

[Begin Hashemi-Rafsanjani recording] You who are serving in this country: Open your ears. Think about the words of the imam and the tone of the imam's message, and think about the reason why this message has been issued.

With our new move [the elections to the Council of Experts] we demonstrated that the country is stable; that there is no need for fear; that the war, the economic boycott, terrorism, incitements, and propaganda not only have not been able to shake these people, they have even made them stronger. The high number of votes demonstrated this.

How should we treat these people now? A country that is so consolidated, which at a time of war takes part in such elections and engages in reconstruction, is that country any longer in need of us violating the shari'a, the Koran, the law, the morality, and Islamic kindness and mercy in order to strengthen the revolution? There is no need for this. The imam has isolated the counterrevolutionary minigroups. They fall into a separate category and they will be dealt with accordingly. However, there is no need for incorrect behavior toward the vast masses of the people who went to the polling booths of their own volition. Even those who did not go, we have the same regard for them. The time has come to give people assurance and serenity. All the prerequisites are here for not disturbing anyone, and for allowing anyone who does not commit an offense to stay in this country, to live here, to be comfortable, and to feel secure. You should know that even if everything exists in this country, if the people are not confident and are not serene, and fear that their telephones will be bugged, that they will be attacked in their homes without any reason, that people compile dossiers on them without any reason, that their children are arrested in the schools or expelled for no reason, that the workers are expelled from their jobs without any reason, that their legal rights are violated, if people do not feel confident and if they do not feel secure it is like inviting guests, cooking the best meals, but putting broken glass in the food.

You took part in a revolution to release the people from the yoke of tyranny of the Pahlavi government. You have released them from Satan, from American influence. For the sake of the revolution you adopted some harsh measures, and those measures were necessary; even now, in some cases, they are still necessary and should be carried out. However, we should reach a stage when these people will feel completely confident that so long as they do not violate the laws, no one will violate their rights.

Due to the fact that our position has now been consolidated, those who wish to serve the republic should do so with wisdom and with principles. Searching people's homes is forbidden. You revolutionary organizations, security officials, except in cases of terrorism you are not allowed to search for people's faults, search their files, search their homes, search their working premises, find faults in people in order to disgrace them. This cannot be done any longer. This is a sin. You cannot spread corruption any longer. Those stages are now passed. The purging committees should pay heed. The imam has clearly said that if someone did something wrong during the time of the shah or the time of Bani-Sadr he should not be punished forever for the wrong which he did at that time.

The universities that are being reopened should pay attention not to expel people's children for minor reasons or no reason at all. Try them once more; once more give them the opportunity to become normal now that they see that the country is quiet and that everything is normal.

Let the people feel secure. We wish to create a society in which everyone who has not committed an offense is not afraid of anyone. Of course, those who have committed offenses should be very frightened. They should be afraid of our justice, not of any violation of justice.

The imam's decree does not exempt those who commit offenses today. I ask the people to make dossiers on those who are committing offenses today.

Don't go after the SAVAK agents any more. SAVAK is dead and the SAVAK agents are gone. Some of them come and serve in this society. At the moment, you should go after those who are committing offenses today.

This message of the imam is the start of a new chapter. It places our history at the beginning of a new movement. One should pay less or no attention to what has gone before, but should pay more attention to the present and the future. Unnecessary disturbances should be eliminated and the people should be able to live under the banner of Islam, Koranic justice, and the law. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS ELECTION RESULTS UPDATED

LD172158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] The governor of Tehran contacted the Central News Unit and announced the final count in elections for the Council of Experts for Tehran. The following results were reported as of 1800 on Friday, 17 December:

Out of 3,110 voting stations in Tehran, the following votes were reported by 3,104 voting stations. As for the remaining six voting stations, they are being examined and the results will be subsequently announced. The total number of votes cast: 2,677,844.

Khamene'i	2,324,428
Hashemi-Rafsanjani	2,221,880
Musavi-Ardabili	2,028,493
Meshkini	1,990,355
Emami-Kashani	1,954,229
Mohammadi-Gilani	1,754,427
Sane'i	1,706,927
Baqeri-Kani	1,670,750
Asadi-Khunsari	1,614,905
Rezvani	1,591,075
Azari-Qomi	1,569,906
Khosrushahi	1,432,847
Rasti	1,409,003
Iravani	1,313,804
Khalkhali	909,370
Reyshahri	770,989
Haqqi	269,818

The final count in Damavand, Kazaj, and Varamin has already started and the results will be announced shortly.

FINAL MAJLIS ELECTION RESULTS FOR TEHRAN REPORTED

LD201334 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Tehran Governorate has announced the final results of the midterm elections of the Islamic Majlis for Tehran constituency. According to this report, the total number of votes cast is 2,583,252. Ahmad Mola'i, with 1,571,941 votes; 'Ali Akbar Purusar, with 1,394,774 votes; Mohammad Hashem Rahbari, with 1,376,028 votes; and Seyyed Taqi Khamushi, with 1,366,980 votes, gained the absolute majority of votes and were elected to the Islamic Majlis.

The governor of Tehran also announced: The count of votes cast for the Council of Experts elections in Tehran Province has finished, and the names and number of votes gained by the members of the Council of Experts will be announced in later bulletins.

GOVERNMENT DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN INA BOMBING

LD201022 Tehran IRNA in English 0913 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 19, IRNA -- The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic today refuted Iraqi allegations of Iran's involvement in the bomb explosion at its news agency, INA.

The Foreign Ministry statement said that by these allegations the Iraqi Ba'hist regime seeks to deny the existence of internal opposition by the deprived Muslim people of [word indistinct] nation.

The statement further said that by blaming Iran the murderous Iraqi regime seeks to mislead world opinion especially the media about the ever-increasing opposition to Saddam's regime in an attempt to camouflage (?and) justify the ruthless suppression which is to follow.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ STATEMENT ON KHOMEYNI DECREE

GF171930 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 17 Dec 82

["Text" of statement issued by the Mojahedin-e Khalq Paris office 17 December]

[Text] Khomeyni, in his message yesterday to the prime minister and the chief judge, issued orders against illegal arrests, the control of telephone communications, surveillance, and detention of people. However, he made exceptions in the case of surveillance against resistance groups.

Such statements by Khomeyni merely show his foolish search for a way to check the rapidly spreading unrest that is the result of savage general oppression, illegal arrests, total control of homes, and control over people in various cities, tapping, and recording of telephone conversations, and widespread spying in the streets.

These measures are intensely and widely practiced in Tehran and other cities and have robbed the people of all privacy and security. However, the truth is that despite all Khomeyni's false propaganda inside and outside the country, which he is spreading to preserve his regime, the Iranian people hate the regime. The mullahs have no strength for any kind of reforms or for the slightest withdrawal from their policies of oppression, torture, and executions. The regime has no formula against the internal unrest that could help them preserve the regime.

TEHRAN ASSAILS 'UNJUST' OPEC PRODUCTION POLICY

GF192022 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The unjust policy which OPEC adopted in distributing production shares has led to the current world oil crisis. The great surplus in the international market and the decline of prices resulting from this surplus are two natural results of the policy the organization adopted during the last period. Shares were distributed in a way that led to the current world crisis.

To (?give an example) of the unjust policy of distributing shares, we will mention the following fact: OPEC set its daily oil production limit at 17.5 million barrels and this figure was distributed within the 13 oil-exporting member countries in the organization in a way that does not harmonize with social and economic conditions. Saudi Arabia, for example, had a daily share of 5.5 million barrels per day. This means that the rest of the shares, 12 million barrels, are distributed among the remaining 12 countries in a way that does not meet the requirements of these countries.

As a result of this policy, production did not stop at a certain limit. On the contrary, it increased considerably. Last August, production reached 18.2 million barrels per day. British oil circles estimated OPEC's overall production at little more than 19.5 million barrels per day and that it would reach 21 million barrels per day during the last 4 months of 1982. This steady increase in production is a natural result of the unjust policy. This policy led to low prices and the increase of international energy reserves.

The question is: How did the problem reach this point? When imperialist energy-consuming circles wanted to lower oil prices and deal an economic blow to the progressive countries in the world, they asked the Saudi regime to increase production in a way that would create an oil surplus in the market. The Saudi regime implemented this order and thus its production exceeded 14 million barrels per day and it maintained this production level for more than 2 years, thus creating a great surplus in the world's oil. This surplus escalated the indignation of free countries in OPEC which called for a drop in production to offset the surplus [words indistinct].

Thus, because of this (?humane) policy, (?Iran has been accused) of (?violating) OPEC's resolutions at a time when there were many countries in the world which acknowledged the just stand of the Islamic Republic and also admitted the unjust distribution of members' shares in view of the adopted policy.

During the current OPEC meeting, the Islamic Republic will carry its humane message to all the organization's members, to await a confirmation of justice by the redistribution of shares based on realistic measures.

The petroleum minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran has set four main considerations on the distribution of shares:

- 1) The oil reserves of these countries: Countries which do not possess certain reserves cannot be allowed to have a large production level because this would be disastrous for the peoples of these countries.
- 2) Population density: A country which has a high population density is in need of better services and more oil production.
- 3) The quantity which this country used to export in the past.
- 4) The country's need for hard currency.

This is the solution: Redistributing shares based on certain scales and not on the basis of the imperialist desire of making some countries rich and others poor. The solution is that the organization has to free itself from the outside influence which affects decisions and recommendations through agents like the Saudi regime.

RAFSANJANI CRITICIZES ARMS SUPPLIES TO IRAQ

LD201312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Excerpt] This morning the Majlis held an open session chaired by Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. The speaker talked about the missile attack on Dezful by the Iraqi Zionist regime. He said:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Our people have already heard about Saddam's vicious missile attack on Dezful. We have witnessed similar crimes by the Saddamites quite often during this war. The point is that every time the result of such crimes has been demonstrated to Iraq, Saddam has failed to learn the lesson.

This latest crime shows several points quite clearly: One is that Saddam is lying when he claims to be seeking peace. Every time he resorted to similar crimes in Arvaz, Dezful, or towns in the western part of the country, our combatants avenged the crimes on the battlefields. Consequently, such acts culminate in adverse results for the Iraqis. This latest incident is no exception.

Another point which should be mentioned: The superpowers, both Western and Eastern, are also lying when they claim they are trying to establish peace, because it is impossible to make use of such sophisticated weapons without having prior permission from the source supplying them. When these sophisticated weapons are supplied to moribund Iraq, it shows that they do not wish it to be able to continue the war. [sentence as heard] This is the point we have already realized. Consequently, we declare to the world that both Saddam and the Eastern and Western superpowers are lying when they claim to be seeking peace.

Another point which the world, particularly the Iraqi people and the Muslims of the region, must be reminded of is that such crimes, rather than intimidating our nation, always tend to motivate it, even the inhabitants of Dezful. We have already seen this town suffer more from these missiles than any other town during this war, yet it has demonstrated more resilience and greater pride in resisting Iraqi bombings. This latest incident is no exception. [end recording]

62 DEAD, 287 WOUNDED IN 19 DEC ATTACK ON DEZFUL

LD201106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Following missile attacks at 1745 and 1800 yesterday by the Saddamists using long range, surface-to-surface missiles, scores of men, women, children, young, and old from the heroic and Muslim people of Dezful were buried under tons of rubble in two crowded city locations near the old hospital. As a result of this savage attack by Saddamist mercenaries, up to 0730 this morning 62 people were martyred and 287 wounded have been extricated from the debris. Also 120 residential houses, 380 shops, and 28 vehicles were damaged by about 50-100 percent in the war waged by Saddam against unarmed Dezful civilians.

Minutes after the attack relief workers began their efforts to free bodies from the rubble. A report indicates that the second missile attack by Saddamist mercenaries happened at a time when a large number of Dezful citizens had gathered in the place where the first missile landed, to help the relief workers. According to this report, by 0900 this morning a large number of those martyred and wounded in this incident were rescued and taken to city hospitals or other treatment centers in Tehran. The same report indicates that, because of the intensity of the bombing, the bodies of many of the martyrs were blown to pieces and are unidentifiable. The Khorasan Governorate General announced today as a day of public mourning all over the province and a public mourning holiday in Andimeshk and Dezful.